SH-1 SERVICE NOTES

CONTENTS

SPECIFICATIONS	1
DISASSEMBLY	2
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION	3
BLOCK DIAGRAM	4
KCV PCB	5
KCV CIRCUIT	. 6
VCO PCB	7
VCO CIRCUIT	
VCF/VCA PCB	9
VCF/VCA CIRCUIT	
POWER SUPPLY - PSH-26/27/34	11
- 001111 - 1511-20/21/54	11
ADJUSTMENT	12
PARTS	
PARTS LIST	
KEYBOARD PARTS	•

SPECIFICATIONS

- ■KEYBOARD......32 keys, 2-1/2 Octaves
- ■SUB OSC (Sub-oscillator)
 1 OCT DOWN □ /2 OCT DOWN □ /2 OCT
 DOWN □ /2
- ■NOISE GENERATOR
 White/Pink Selector
- ■AUD10 MIXER

 VCO/SUB OSC/NOISE/EXT SIG

 Overload Indicator (EXT SIG)
- ■HPF (High Pass Filter)
 Cutoff Frequency Control (25Hz-5KHz)
- ■VCF (Voltage Controlled Filter)
 Cutoff Frequency Control (5Hz-20KHz)
 Resonance (Min-Self Oscillation)
 ENV-1 Polarity Switch (/ / /)
 FNV-1 Control
 MOD Control
 KYBD Control
 EXT SIG ENV FOL R Control
- ■VCA (Voltage Controlled Amplifier)
 Hold Control
 Envelope Switch (ENV-1/ENV-2)
- ■ENVELOPE GENERATOR

 ENV-1

 Attack Time (1.5msec-2.5sec)

 Decay Time (1.5msec-8sec)

 Sustain Level (0-100%)

 Release Time (1.5msec-8sec)

 Gate Trigger Selector Switch

 (Gate+Trig/Gate/LF0)

ENV-2

Attack Time (1.5msec-3sec)
Release Time (1.5msec-8sec)
Gate Selector Switch (Gate/LFO)

■MODULATOR

Modulation Mode Switch (Random/□□,'○)
Rate (0.2Hz-25Hz)
Delay Time (0-3sec)
Rate Indicator

- ■KYBD/EXT CV GATE SWITCH
- ■TUNING (±700 cents)

- ■PORTAMENTO (0-2.5sec)
- **■**VOLUME
- ■TRANSPOSE SWITCH (L/M/H)
- BENDER
 Bender Lever (-35° +35°)
 Bender Sensitivity (VCO, VCF)
- ■POWER SWITCH
 Power Indicator

External Signal Level Switch (L/M/H)
(standard OdBm/-20dBm/-40dBm)
External Control Voltage Input Jack
(1V/oct)
External Gate Voltage Input Jack

External Gate Voltage Input Jack
(ON with +7.5V or over)
Keyboard Control Voltage Output Jack
(F1=1.417V, C3=4.000V, 1V/oct)
Keyboard Gate Output Jack

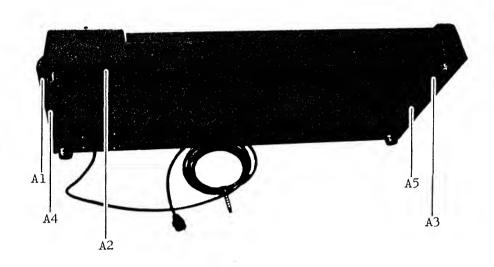
(OFF - OV, ON - +14V)

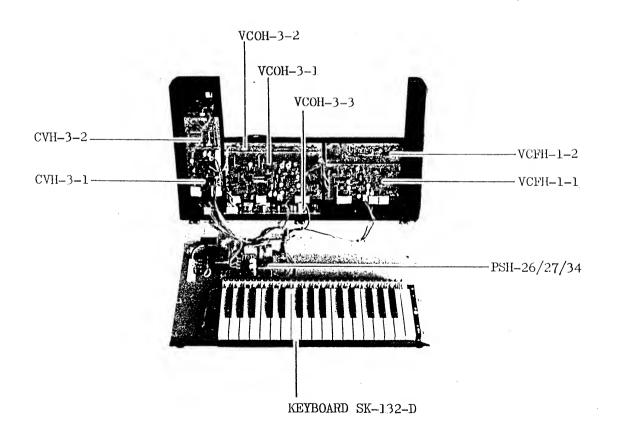
■GENERAL

DISASSEMBLY

Be sure to keep the power plug off from the outlet. To open the top cover, remove five screws (Al - A5) at the bottom of the unit.

Al, 3-5: Bind 3x12 Br A2: Bind 3x6 FeBr





CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

- 1. KCV BOARD ASSEMBLY (CVH-3)
- 1. 1. The current from the constant current source is fed to the resistor chain of 31 resistors connected in series. When a key is depressed, the key voltage developes at the corresponding resistor. (When two keys are depressed, lower key voltage is taken.) The voltage is held by the capacitor in the S & H circuit after the key is released.

 The voltage is sent to the portamento circuit. Portamento effect is added by the CR circuit (portamento control pot and the above-mentioned capacitor). The portamento time is varied by changing the time constant with the portamento control.
- 1. 2. When a lower key is depressed or released while one or more higher keys are held down, the change in the key voltages is detected and differentiated to generate a pulse, which triggers the envelope generator, during legato keying.
- 1. 3. Bender circuit output voltage can be varied by moving the bender lever, smoothly changing pitch and tone color. The control voltages that are distributed to VCO and VCF can be varied by Sensitivity sliders.
- 2. VCO BOARD ASSEMBLY (VCOH-3)
- 2. 1. The VCO is a highly stable and precise oscillator whose frequency is controlled by KCV or EXT CV. Linear voltage at KCV or EXT CV is converted by the exponential convertor to exponential current, which generates sawtooth wave.

 The sawtooth wave is changed to square waves, too, by waveform convertor. One is the 50% square wave and the other is the square wave whose pulse width is modulated by LFO, ENV-1 or MANUAL.

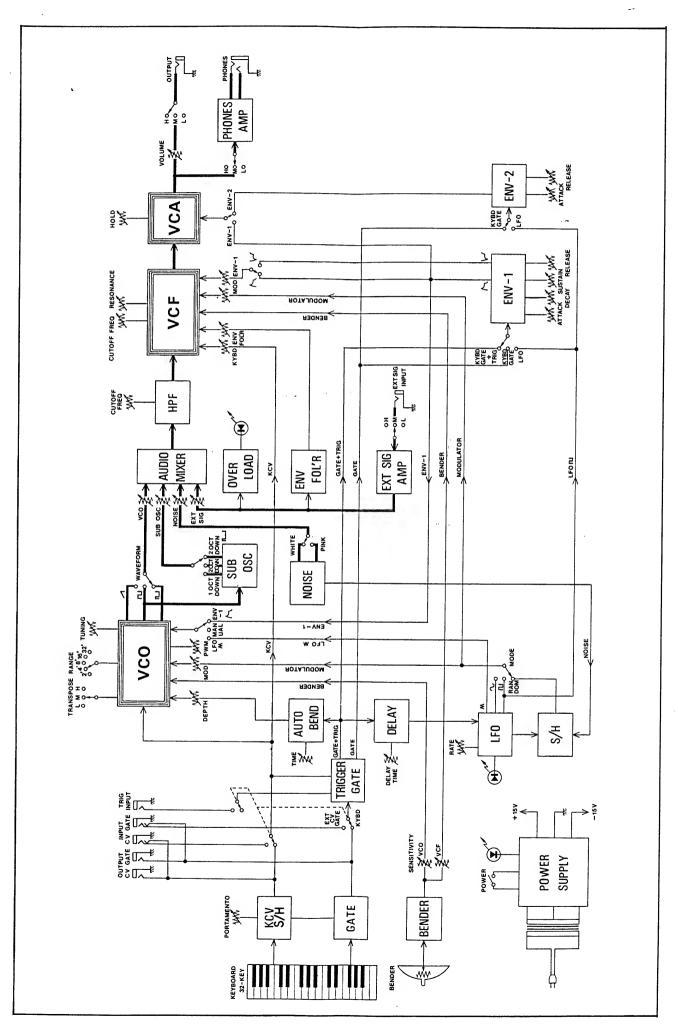
 To produce sub-oscillator sound, the square wave frequency is divided into 1/2 or 1/4 by dividers. The two resulting square waves are combined to produce the third wave. Thus three waves are obtained and one wave selected is applied to Mixer as one of the sound sources.
- 2. 2. The LFO is a modulating signal oscillator which generates triangular, square and sine waves of low frequencies. Besides, random note is generated by sampling and holding noise signal with LFO frequency. The sine wave only is affected by Delay Time control.
- 2. 3. Noise is generated from reversely biased base-emitter junction of a transistor. The noise is amplified to the required level and passed through a filter where it is converted to white or pink noise. The resulting noise is used to obtain various effects sounds.
- 2. 4. The Autobend is a voltage generator which is triggered with GATE+TRIG pulse and has DEPTH and DELAY TIME controls. A resulting voltage envelope controls the VCO.

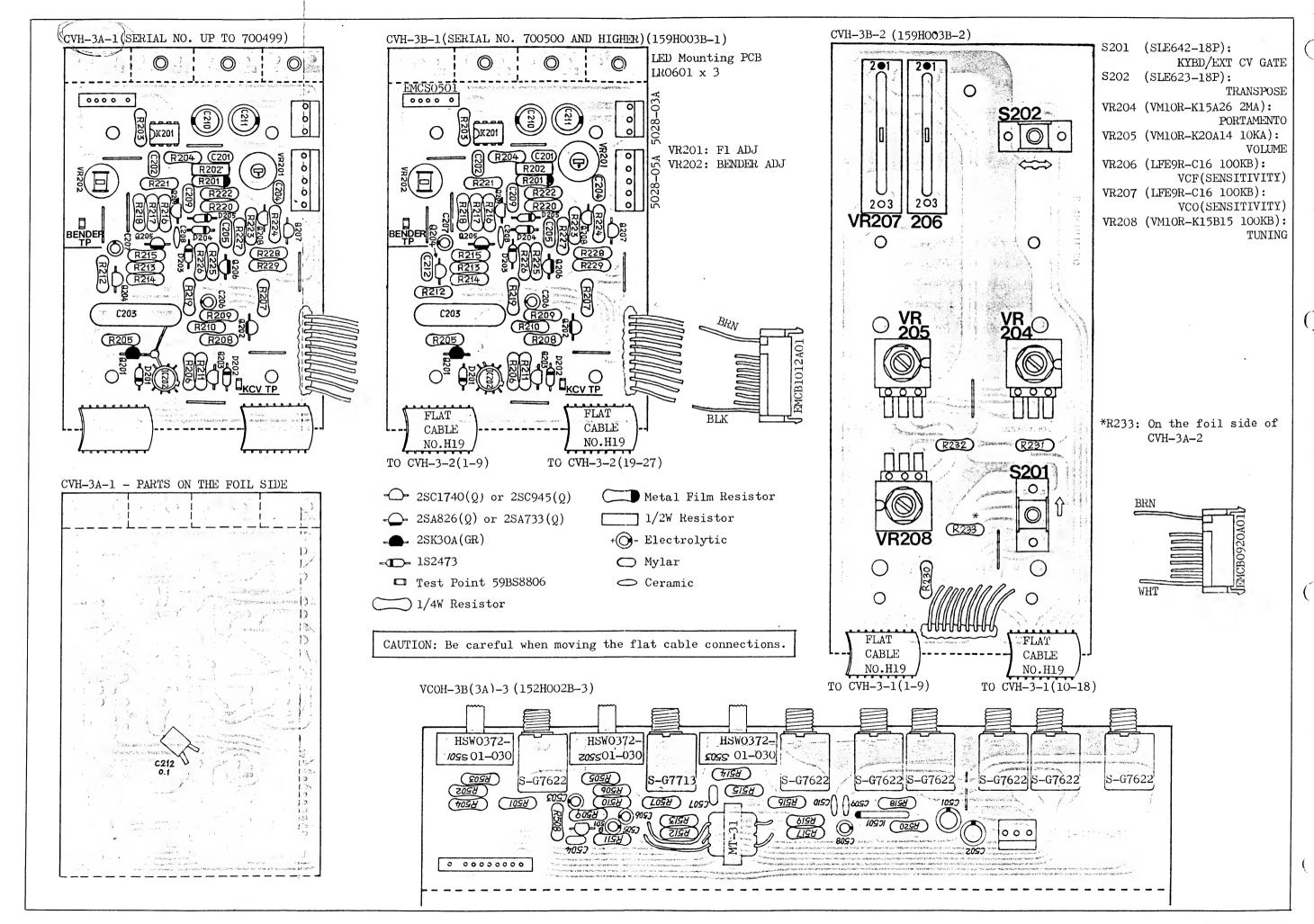
- 2. 5. The overload indicator (LED) lights when the external signal level is excessively high.
- 2. 6. The Mixer has VCO, SUB-OSC, NOISE, and EXT SIG controls.
- 2. 7. The Envelope Follower integrates external signals to make the voltage envelope. This is used to control the VCF, causing wah effects.
- 2. 8. The Headphones amplifier is a Class A amplifier that uses an output transformer.
- 3. VCF/VCA BOARD ASSEMBLY (VCFH-1)
- 3. 1. The VCF is a voltage-controlled low pass filter. It comprises the 4-stage Operational Transconductance Amplifier circuits, in which the outoff frequency varies in proportion to the bias current.

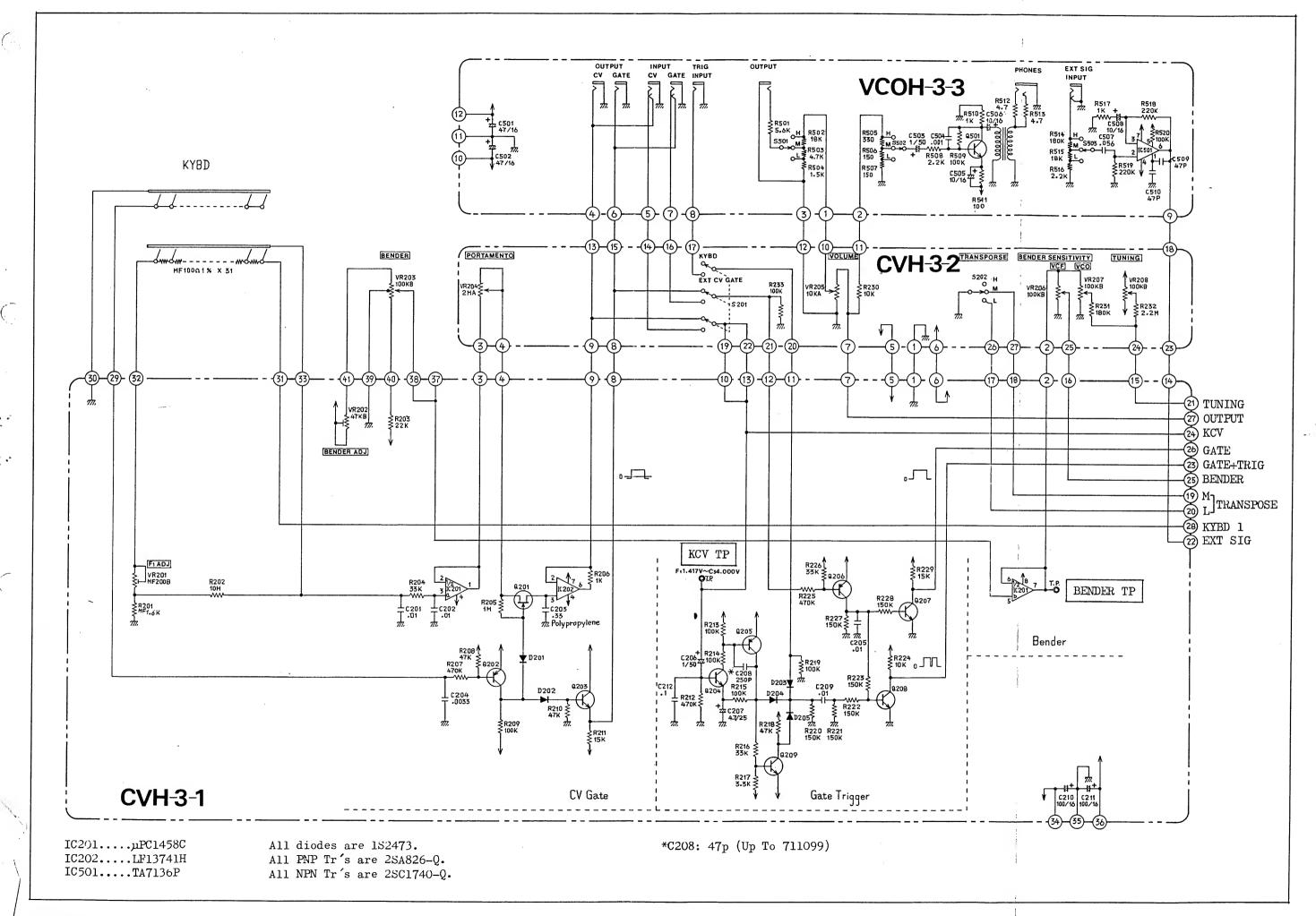
 When Resonance control is raised up beyond a predetermined position, it provides a feed back necessary to start and sustain oscillation.
- 3. 2. The VCA is an amplifier whose gain is controlled by the control voltage from ENV-1 or ENV-2.
- 3. 3. The ENV-1 is triggered with GATE+TRIG, GATE, and LFO signals. The ENV-1 generates the control voltage which varies with time according to the four control settings: Attack Time, Decay Time, Sustain Level, and Release Time. The resulting voltage envelope is used to control the VCO (PWM), VCF, and VCA.
- 3. 4. The ENV-2 is triggered with GATE and LFO signals. The ENV-2 has two control settings: Attack Time and Release Time. The resulting voltage envelope is used to control the VCA.
- POWER SUPPLY BOARD ASSEMBLY (PSH-26, PSH-34, PSH-27)

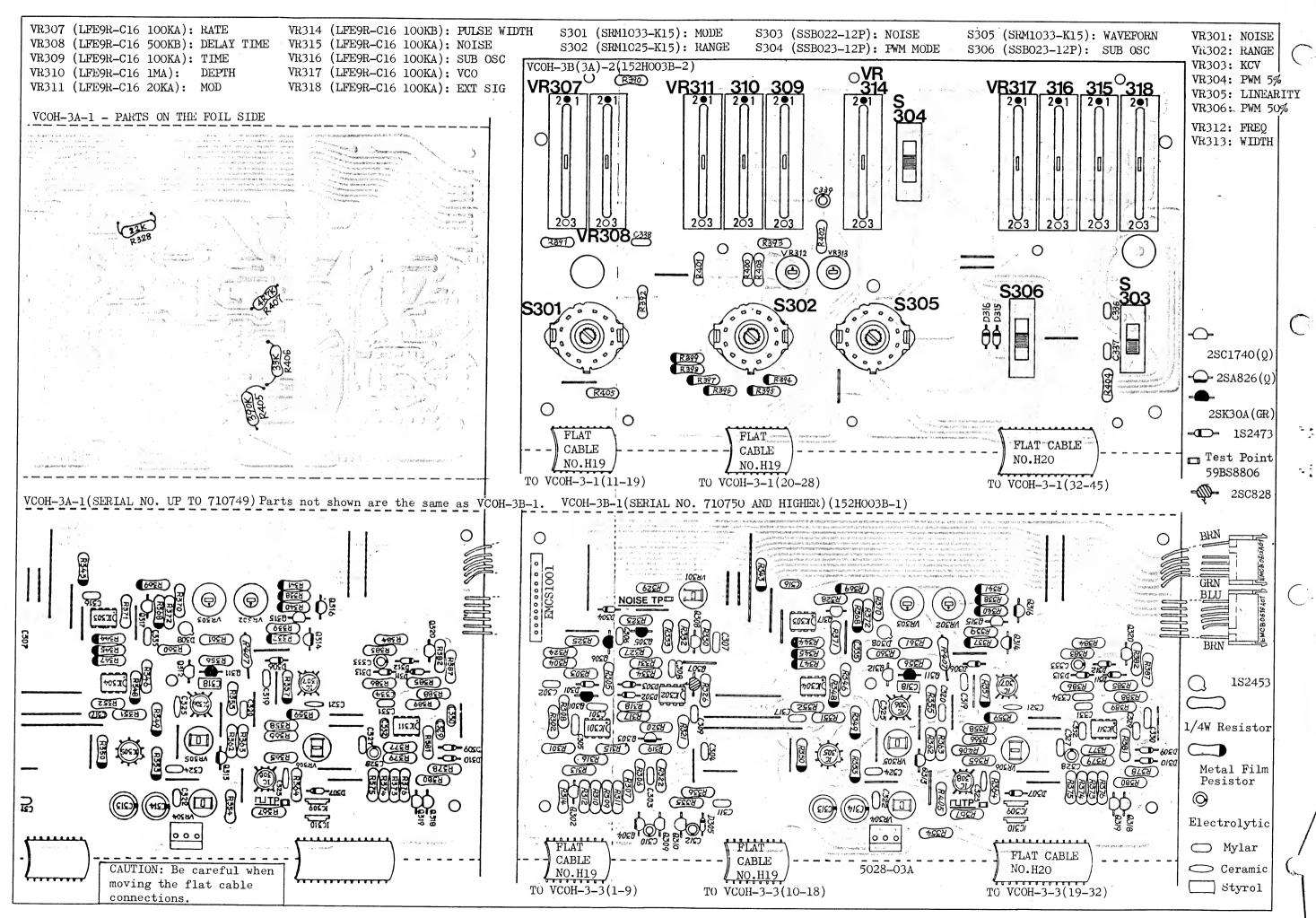
 Provides regulated, stable +15V and -15V.

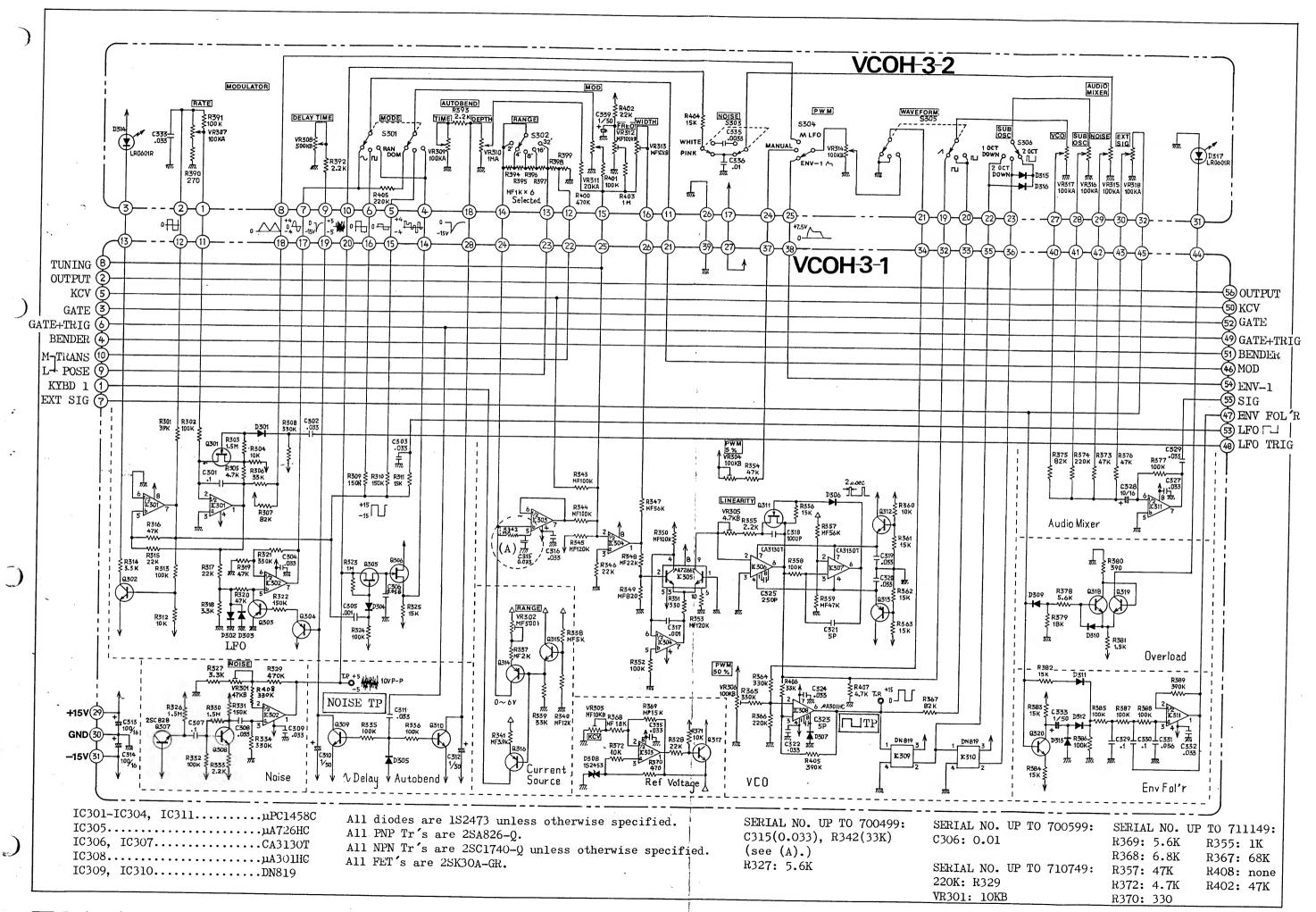
 PSH-26 (AC 100V), PSH-34 (AC 117V), or PSH-27 (AC 220/240V) is used.

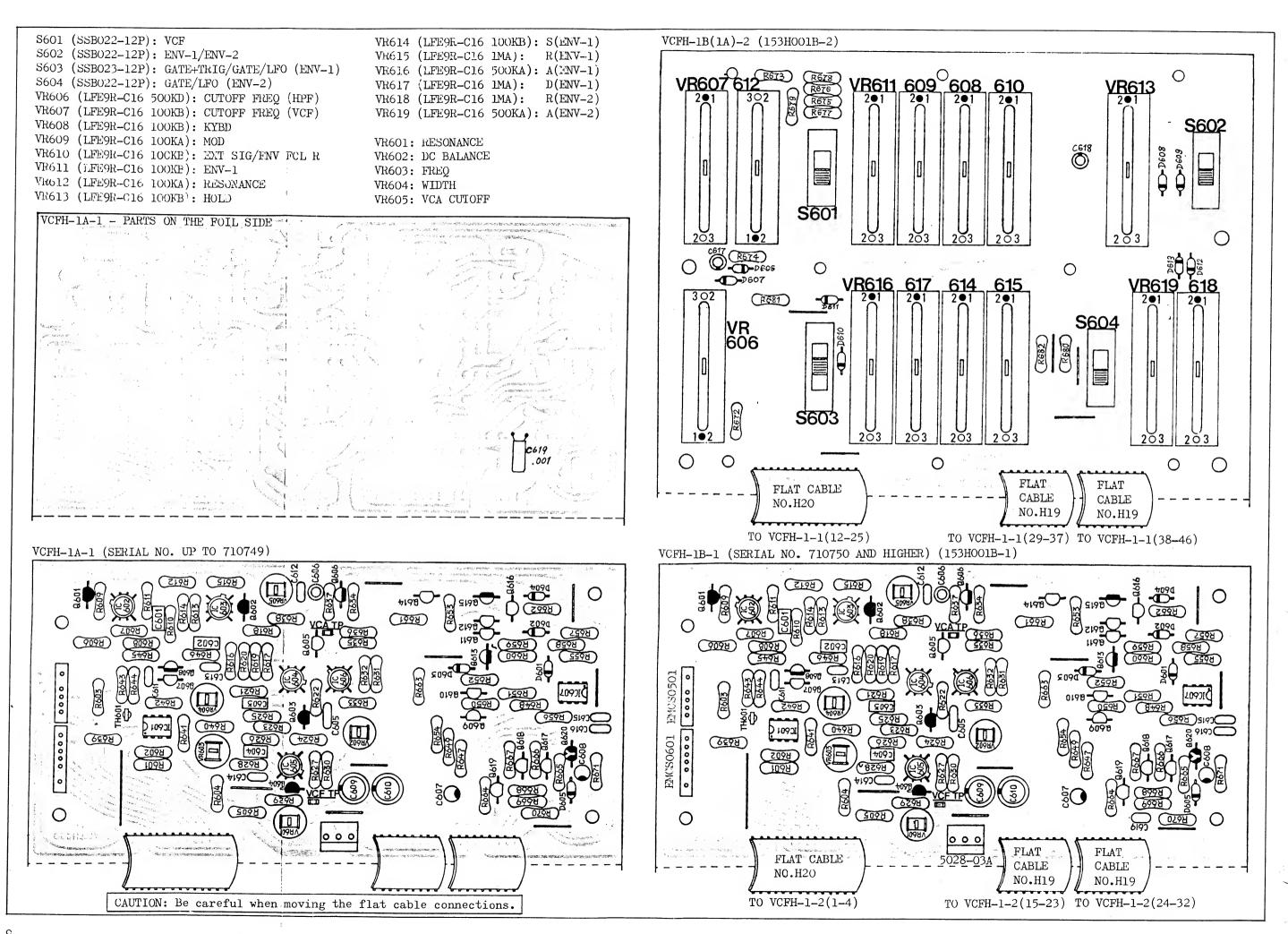


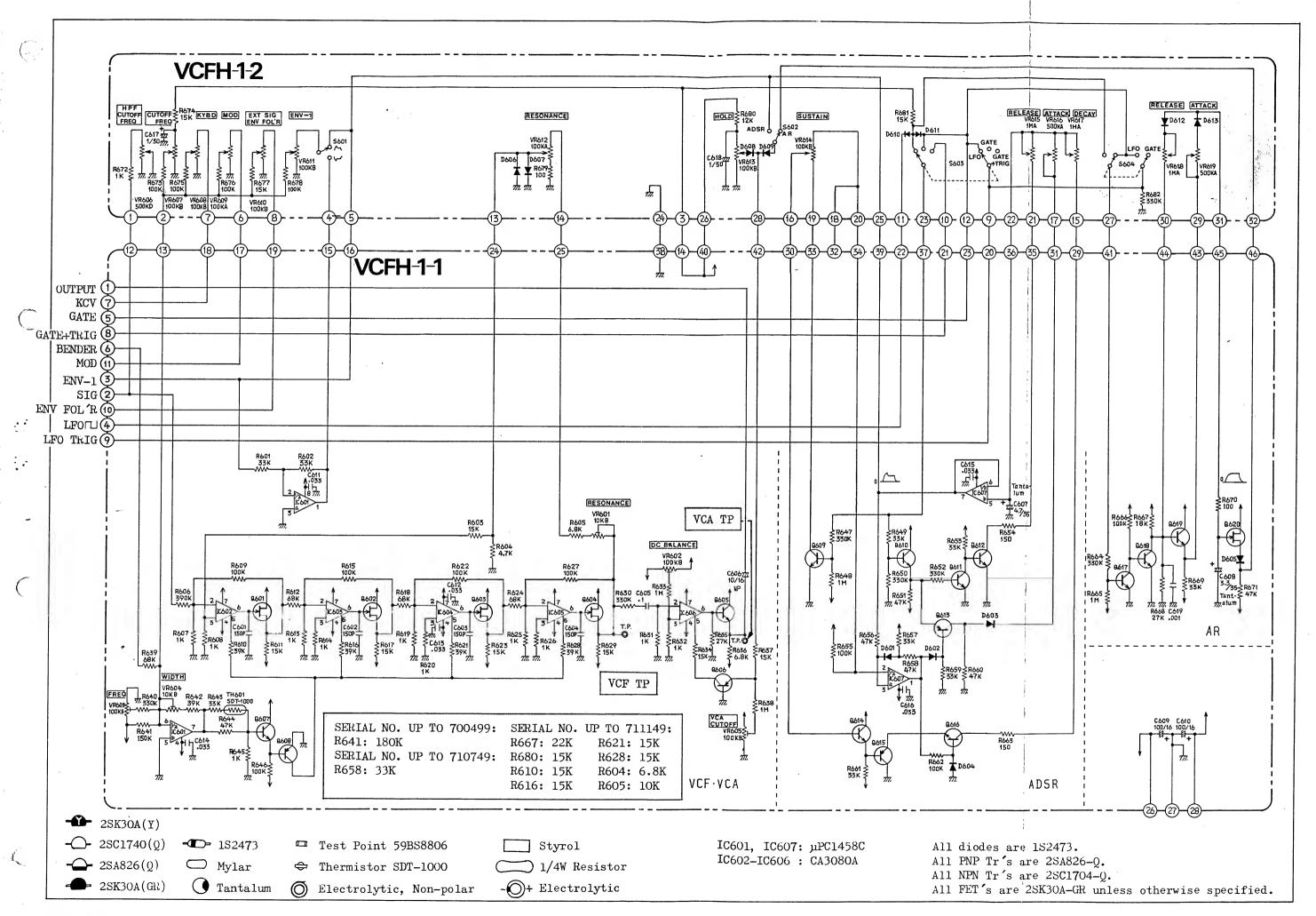


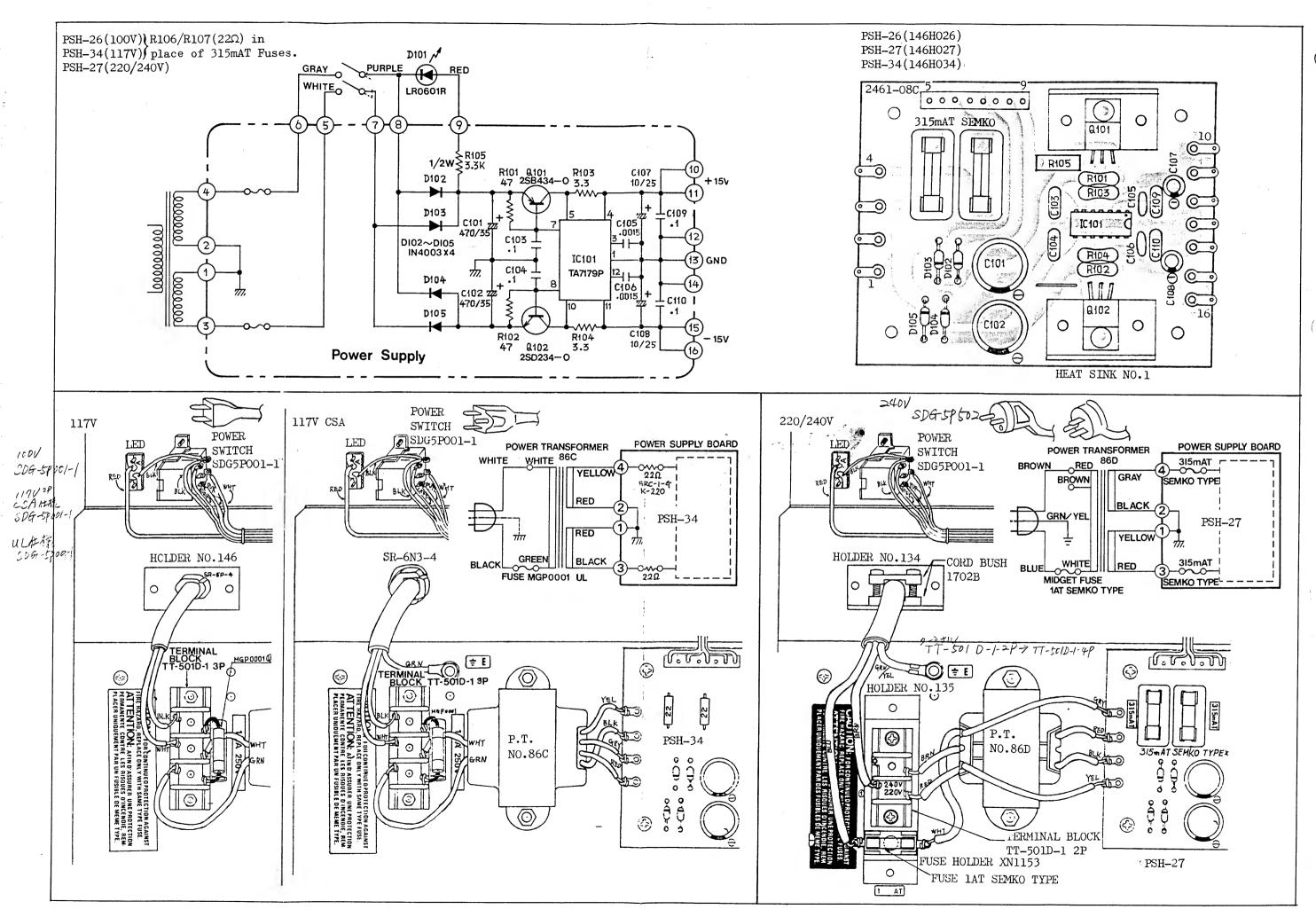




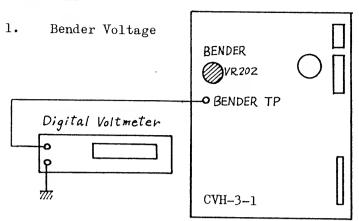








ADJUSTMENT



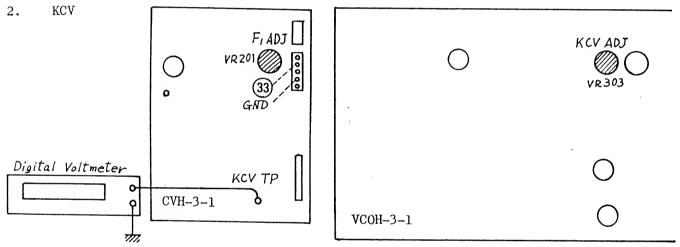
Make adjustment under temperatures where the SH-1 is usually used.

Allow at least 5 minutes as a warmup period.

Connect a digital voltmeter to BENDER TP.

Set Bender Lever at full - position and read the value (negative).

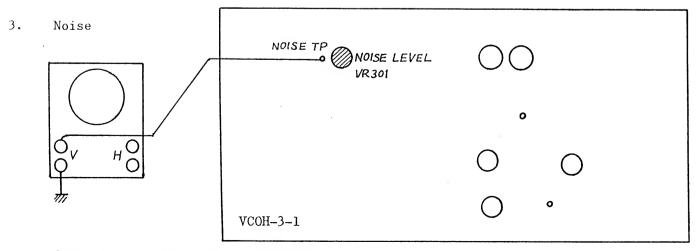
Then set the Bender Lever at full + position and adjust VR202 so that the same reading (positive) is obtained. Tolerance is ±30mV.



Connect a digital voltmeter to KCV TP.

Connect No.33 terminal to GND. While depressing Fl, F2, and F3 in order, adjust VR303 to obtain 1V/oct relation. Tolerance is +2mV.

Next, disconnect Fl from GND. While depressing Fl, adjust VR201 to obtain 1.417V. Tolerance is +lmV.

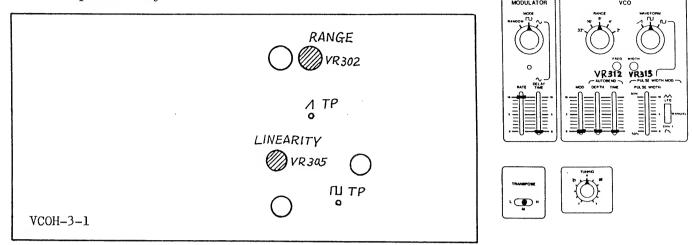


Connect an oscilloscope to NOISE TP.

Adjust VR301 to obtain noise slightly over 10Vp-p.

4. VCO

When adjusting VCO, be sure to continue to depress respective key.



For the adjustment that follows, use a completely tuned electronic instrument or a tuning meter. Adjustment can be made either by checking for the beat sound or by consulting the Lissajous figure on the oscilloscope.

4. a. WIDTH ADJUSTMENT

- 1) Set controls on the control panel as shown above.
- 2) Tune F1 to pitch with TUNING control on the control panel.

 (If this tuning is difficult only with TUNING control, adjust VR312 FREQ control, too.)
- 3) Tune F2 to pitch with VR313 WIDTH control.
- 4) Again, tune Fl to pitch with TUNING control.
- 5) Check to see to which F2 is out of tune, to higher pitch or to lower pitch.
- 6) Turn VR313 WIDTH control to make the margin of mistune still bigger.

 (If F2 is broadly out of tune, turn VR313 largely.

 If F2 is slightly out of tune, turn VR313 only slightly.)
- 7) Tune Fl to pitch over again.
- 8) Repeat steps 5 thru 7 until both Fl and F2 are tuned to pitch roughly.
- 9) Tune F3 to pitch with VR313 WIDTH control.
- 10) Tune Fl to pitch with TUNING control.
- 11) Check to see to which F3 is out of tune, to higher pitch or to lower pitch.
- 12) Turn VR313 WIDTH control to make the margin of mistune still bigger.

 (If F3 is broadly out of tune, turn VR313 largely.

 If F3 is slightly out of tune, turn VR313 only slightly.)
- 13) Tune Fl to pitch over again.
- 14) Repeat steps 11 thru 13 until F1 and F3 are tuned correctly.
- 15) Set TUNING control the control panel at CENTER position.
- 16) Tune Fl to pitch with VR312 FREQ control.

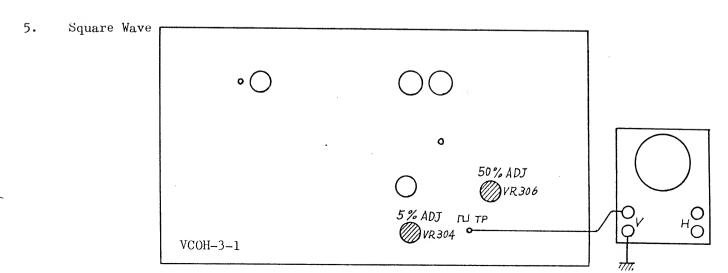
4. b. LINEARITY ADJUSTMENT

- 1) Set Range at 2' and Transpose at M.
- 2) Tune Fl to pitch with TUNING control on the control panel.
- 3) Check to see to which F2 (F3) is out of tune, to higher pitch or to lower pitch.
- 4) Turn VR305 LINEARITY control so that F2 (F3) is out of tune in the opposite side to the above.
 - (If F2 (F3) has been out of tune to a higher pitch, set it to a little lower pitch than standard pitch with VR305 LINEARITY control.
 - If F2 (F3) has been out of tune to a lower pitch, set it to a little higher pitch than standard pitch with VR305 LINEARITY control.)
- 5) Repeat above steps 2 thru 4 until each of F1, F2 and F3 is tuned to pitch.

4. c. RANGE ADJUSTMENT

- 1) Set Range at 32' and Transpose at L.
- 2) Tune Fl to pitch with TUNING control on the control panel.
- 3) Raise Range and Transpose switches step by step and adjust VR302 RANGE adj control to tune Fl to pitch.
- 4) Set Range at 8' and Transpose at M.
- 5) Tune Fl to pitch with TUNING control on the control panel.
- 6) Raise Range and Transpose switches step by step and check to see to which the note is out of tune, higher or lower. Then turn VR302 RANGE adj control so that the note is slightly out of tune in the opposite side.

 That is, set VR302 RANGE adj control so that the mistune is bigger at the lower Range/Transpose position.
- 7) Repeat steps 4 thru 6 until the notes are tuned to pitch at every position of the Range/Transpose switches.
- 8) If it is very difficult to perfectly tune the note at all positions of Range/Transpose switches, adjustment should be done so that the notes are out of tune in the same side with Range 8' and Transpose M position as the center, and that the mistune is smaller in the higher pitch positions.

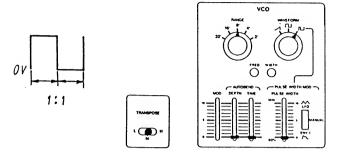


5. a. 50%

Set controls on the control panel and connect an oscilloscope.

Depress a key around the middle of keyboard and adjust VR306 to obtain 50% duty

square wave.



5. b. 5%

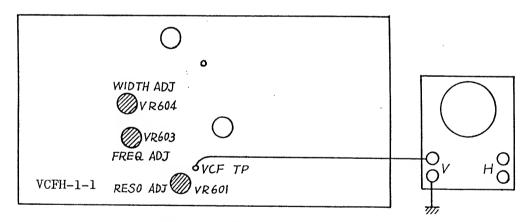
Set PULSE WIDTH control at 10.

Depress a key around the middle of keyboard and adjust VR304 to obtain 5% duty square wave.



6. VCF

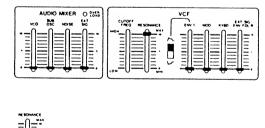
6. a. Resonance.



Connect an oscilloscope and set controls on the control panel as shown.

Adjust FREQ control so that VCF oscillates at about 1KHz.

Adjust VR601 so that VCF is at the onset of oscillating with RESONANCE control at 8 as shown at right.

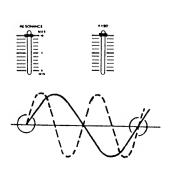


6. b. Width

Set KYBD and RESONANCE controls at MAX.

Depress A2 and adjust FREQ control so that VCF oscillates at about 1KHz.

While depressing Cl and C2 alternately, adjust VN604 to obtain octave relations.

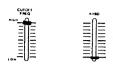


6. c. Frequency

Set KYBD control at 0.

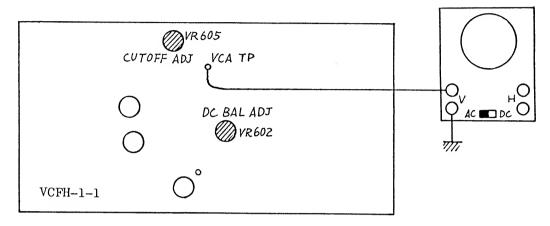
Set CUTOFF FREQ control at HIGH.

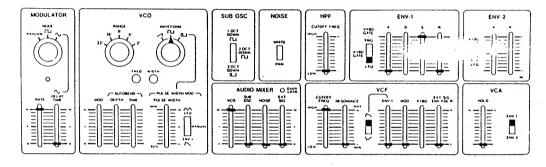
Adjust VR603 so that VCF oscillates at 20KHz.



7. VCA

7. a. Cutoff





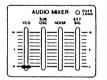
Connect an oscilloscope to VCA TP.

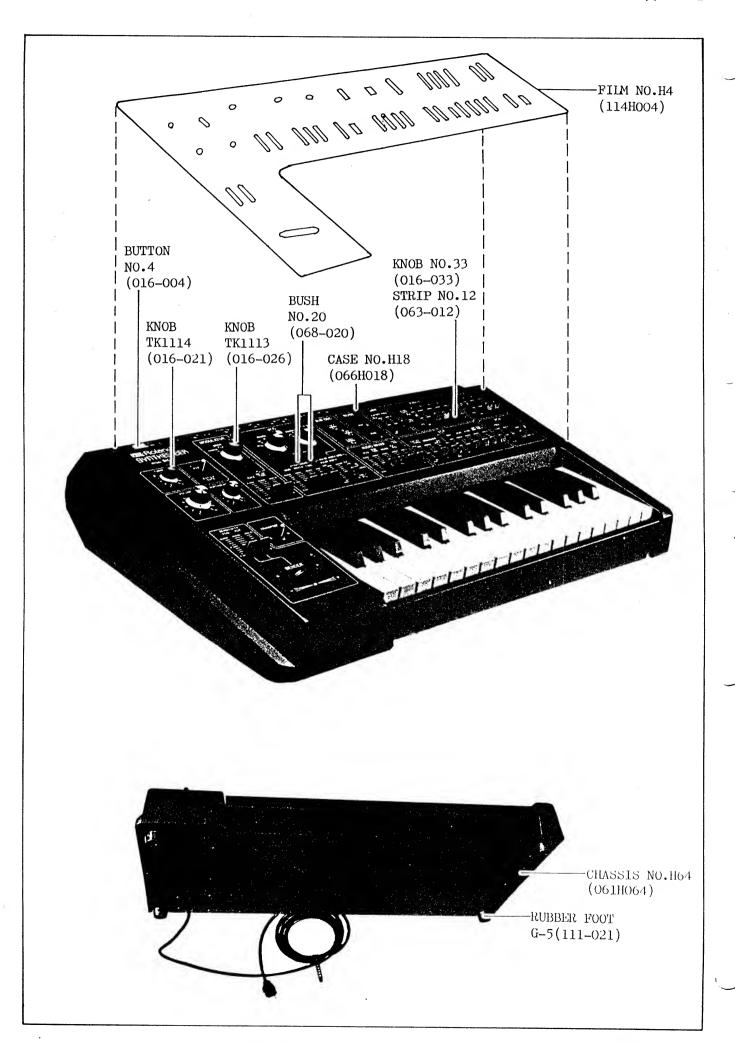
Set controls on the control panel as shown.

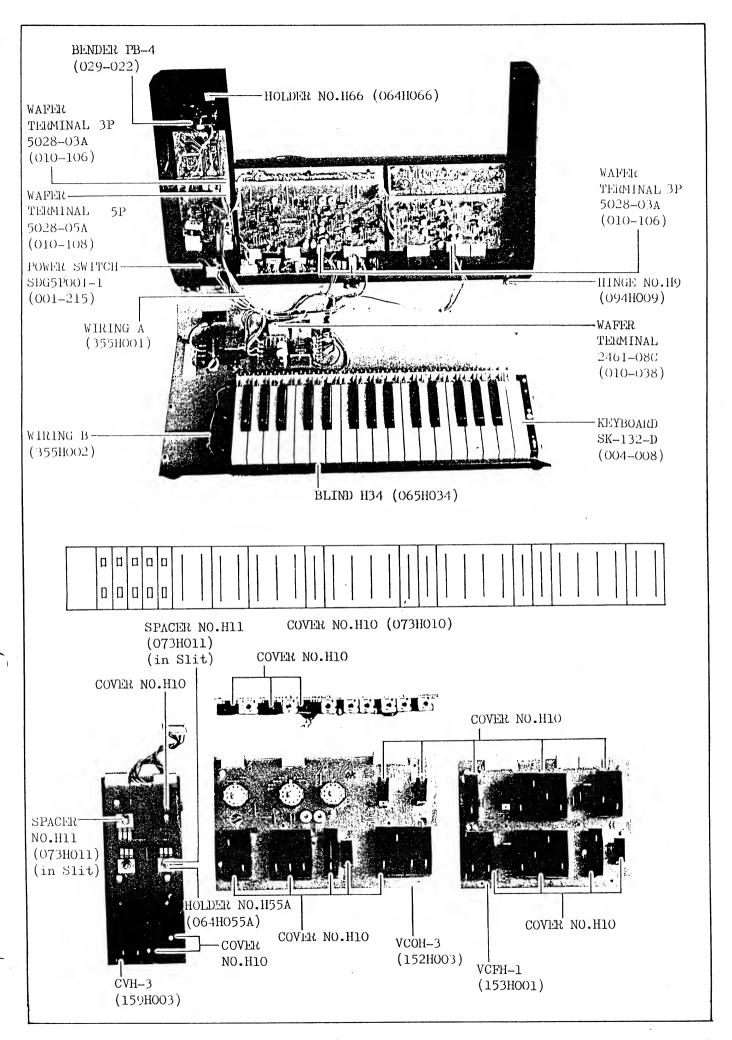
While gradually raising the oscilloscope gain to the maximum, adjust VR605 so that output signal is just about to disappear.

7. b. DC Balance

Set VCO control on AUDIO MIXER control panel at 0. While depressing a key, adjust VR602 so that output variation is minimum.







PART NO.	PART AND DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	PART AND DESCRIPTION
	IC		Slide Pot
020-015	CA3080BL, GR	029-304	20KA LFE9R-C16
020-024	A301H مر	029-306	100KA LFE9R-C16
020-025	CA3130T	029-317	100KB LFE9R-C16
020-027	TA7136P	029-308	500KA LFE9R-C16
020-032	рА726НС	029-319	500KB LFE9R-C16
020-039	DN819	029-340	500KD LFE9R-C16
020-062	μPC1458C	029-309	1MA LFE9R-C16
020-102	IF13741H		T G : 1 1
020–103 018–015	TA7179 Thermistor SDT-1000	001 201	Lever Switch
010-017	Ineimis tor bb1=1000	001-201	SLE623-18P
	Transistor	001–203	SLE642-18P
017-010	2SD234-0		Rotary Switch
017–022	2SB434-0	001-213	SRM1033-K15
017-046	2SC828 (NZ)	001-214	SRM1025-K15
017–097	2SA826-Q		Slide Switch
017–118	2SC1740-Q	001-182	SSB022-12PN
019-009	LED LRO601	001-182	•
017-007		001–103	SSB023-12PN HSW0372-01-030
0.0	Diode	001-206	Power Switch SDG5P-001-1
018-014	1S2473	001-21)	500 50 5.
018-022	1N4003		Jack SD6759.502 240V
018–078	1S2453, Zener 15019625	009-012	S-G7622 No.08
	FET	009–036	S-G7713 No.08
017-014	2SK30A-Y		Wafer Terminal
017-016	2SK30A-GR	010-106	5028-03A
		010-108	5028-05A
044 000	Resistor	010-038	2461–08C
044-829	820-ohm CRB-1/4FX 1%		
044-908	1.6Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	042–015	Pin Terminal 2578T
044-909	2Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	7	Connector Housing
044 – 834 044 – 864	3.9Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1% 5Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	010-118	EMCBO516AO1
044-913	5.6Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	010-123	FMCB0616A01
044–836		010-134	EMCBO920A01
044-915	12Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	010-137	EMCB1012A01
044-840	22Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%		T trong Diver
044-842	47Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	010–143	I-type Plug FMC-S0501
044-843	56Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	010-144	EMC_S0601
044-846	100Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	010-146	EMC-S0901
044-847	120Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	010-147	EMC-S1001
044-830	1Kohm CRB-1/4FX 0.1% selected	010 111	
044-839	15Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%		Flat Cable
044-905	18Kohm CRB-1/4FX 1%	053Н019	No.H19
044-132	3.3Kohm ERC-12GK (117V)	053H020	No.H2O
044-592	22-ohm ERC-1GK (117V)	022-122	Output Transformer MT-31
	The state of the s		
029-114	Trimmer Pot 200-ohm PNBO4C3A2O1H1	OU4HUJJA	Holder No.H55A (Pot)
029-114	,	000	Capacitor
029-115	2Kohm PNBO4C3A2O2H Metal 1OKohm PNBO4C3A1O3H Film	032–228	4.7µ 35V Tantalum
029-100	100Kohm PNB04C3A104H	032-227	3.3µ 35V Tantalum
030-463	4.7Kohm SR19R 4.7KB	035-091	0.33µ ECQF-2334M Polypropylene
030–465	305 3	035–188	1000P Styrole
030-469) our bon	035–156	150P Styrole
030-471	47Kohm	032–191	10u 16V ECEA16N10 (Non-polar)
000 111	_	008-061	315mAT SEMKO Midget Fuse (220/240V)
	16¢ Pot		
	ļ · · · · ·	008-066	LAT SEMKO Midget Fuse (220/240V)
028-749	loka VM10RK20A14	008-066	1AT SEMKO Midget Fuse (220/240V) 1A MGPOOO1 Pig-tail Fuse (117V)
028–749 028–727 028–756	ļ · · · · ·		1AT SEMKO Midget Fuse (220/240V) 1A MGPOOO1 Pig-tail Fuse (117V) TF758 Fuse Holder (220/240V, Sec)